

Poetry.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The following beautiful poem is said to have been written by King James I., though by some it is ascribed to Bishop Andrews:

If any be distressed, and faint would gather
Some comfort, let him haste unto
Our Father,
For we of hope and help are quite bereaved
Except Thou succor us
Who art in Heaven.
Thou showest mercy, therefore for the same
We praise Thee, singing
Hallowed be Thy name.
Of all our miseries cast up the sum,
Show us Thy joys, and let
Thy kingdom come.
We mortal are, and after from our birth,
Thou constant art,
Thy will be done on earth.
Thou mad'st the earth, as well as planets seven,
Thy name is blessed here
As 'tis in Heaven.
Nothing we have to use, or debts to pay,
Except Thou give it us
Give us this day
Whereof to clothe us, whereof to be fed,
For without Thee we want
Our daily bread.
We want, but want no fault, for no day passes
But we do sin—
Forgive us our trespasses.
No man from sinning ever free did live,
Forgive us, Lord, our sins
As we forgive
If we repeat our faults, Thou ne'er disdainest us
We pardon them
Forgive us that part, a new path tread us;
Direct us always in Thy faith,
And lead us—
We, Thine own people and Thy chosen nation,
Alas! true, but
Not into temptation.
Thou that of all good graces art the giver,
Suffer us not to wander,
But deliver
Us from the fierce assaults of world and devil,
And flesh, so shall Thou free us
From all evil.
For these petitions let both church and laymen,
With one consent of heart and voice, say
Amen.

Miscellaneous.

THE CIRCASSIANS AND THE SALE OF
BEAUTIFUL SLAVE GIRLS.

Translated from the French for the N. Y. Tribune.

TREBIZOND, Thursday, May 25, 1854.

A few days ago there arrived at the quarantine of Trebizond about two hundred Circassians with a live cargo of great variety, but which they found some difficulty in disposing of by reason of the pecuniary straits in which purchasers are just now placed. The traders, who are steady friends of Shamy, the Mahomet of the Caucasus, and the bitter and determined enemies of Nicholas, whom in their figurative language they call the Vulture of the Snows, had for sale forty packages of human flesh. They were made up of a dozen children of from four to eight years old, and of thirty females ranging between 15 and 30. The quarantine doctor requested me to accompany him on his visit to this strange spectacle. The Superintendent of the Lazaretto made the merchants and their wares stand in a line, so that we had an opportunity of making a thorough examination of the parties. The Circassians were all very fine men, large, tall and strong. Their figure was as exquisitely beautiful as that of a woman; their limbs were plump and muscular; their hands and feet were small; their complexion was swarthy—produced by exposure to the mountain air—but their countenances, notwithstanding, bore the impress of gentleness and manly courage; their chests were full and rounded, and their step as proud as that of a monarch upon the stage. Their costume was very picturesque. It consisted of a great coat ornamented with lambkin, and which fitted closely; of trousers cut after the Turkish fashion, and made of light-colored cloth; of a cap of gray felt with a band of lambkin, the wool of which was long and curled. They wore red slippers without stockings, and a cloak of lambkin or of felt, with which they wrapped themselves with the utmost dignity. After having visited the merchants we approached the individuals they had for sale as near as the guards would permit us. The little Circassians and the females were ranged before the doors of the cells, and from their anxious air seemed to inquire whether we were about to purchase them. The children were beautiful both in form and in countenance. Yet the latter did not exhibit that infantile grace which is so observable in Europeans. They had an expression of gravity not unmixed with care which almost made us regard them as little men who had already experienced the trials and difficulties of life. Young as they were, they seemed as if they had already passed through the term of their childhood. Their look was that of deep reflection, their gait was slow and staid, their stare was piercing and inquisitive, their mouth pinched and serious. All these peculiarities filled us with as much surprise as sorrow, for they forced on us the conviction that this anxious air of precocious intellect sprang from fear of the future or from regret at being separated from those mountain scenes amid which they had so far passed their youth. They were clad in tattered clothes of no particular cut or color, and wore no covering on their heads or feet. Their food was the same as that of their parents, and of the coarsest and least substantial kind. It consisted of millet cakes and of spring-water, and notwithstanding this inauspicious fare they all had blooming cheeks and the appearance of health and strength. We next proceeded to make a close inspection of the females. They were, with the exception of two young girls, all considerably advanced in years and destined to become servants or bath-tenders. Their faces which had a tanned air, produced undoubtedly more by fatigue and hardship than by age, bore an expression of profound sadness and of vague inquietude. Their looks seemed to interrogate us as to our intentions respecting them. One would suppose that they wished to fathom our characters in order to foresee their own destiny, and when they saw that our visit was one merely of curiosity, they set their eyes upon the ground and waited until they should be allowed to withdraw. One of these females was exceedingly beautiful. She might be fifteen or sixteen years old; the look she gave us was that of a proud and haughty soul, but in her manner there was nothing of that pensive agitation which we had remarked in her companions and even in the little children. Her large, open and lustrous eyes were expressive of a mind at once both bold and calm. She no doubt imagined that her beauty would be her protection, and that even her future master could not help but feel its influence. It would indeed be difficult to give anything like an adequate description of this woman. But I have seen portraits which have a strong resemblance to her; they were, however, the works of great masters which I then believed to have been the creations of their fancy and not the representations of any human being. A great master does not however deal merely in the fanciful, he delineates what he sees or what he recollects that he has seen. What I admired in this young woman was not so much her exquisite proportions, her grace and her charming countenance, as her noble and queenly attitude. Her mien was something like that of Cleopatra; had she a diadem on her head one could have taken her for one of those queens we read of in ancient history, or had she on an osen chaplet, she might have passed for a priestess among the Druids. This lovely mountain maid, who had passed her life

amid the snows of the Caucasus, and whose lot it may be to become one day the wife of a Sultan, wore a sorry garment of coarse blue cloth, which was faded and much stained. It was made after the Turkish fashion, open in front, and exhibited to view an undergarment very much soiled, but embroidered with silk of many colors. This garment showed so well the graceful development of the bust that you would have almost sworn that it was pasted to her. It is quite clear that there must be superior seamstresses in the Caucasus. She wore a white muslin veil, cast back, which was stained and torn, but so attached as to envelop her like a vestal when she pleased. When we had contemplated this specimen of beauty, so rare in any country, we proceeded to inspect the men who were the fathers or uncles of females and children for sale. The greater part of the Circassians speak and understand the language of the Turks, and it was in this language that the doctor interrogated them, and received their answers. I shall merely give the translation of my guide:

"What is the price of this child?" said he to one of the Circassians.

"Three thousand piastres," replied the other. [A sum equal to about 600 francs.]

"And what do you ask for the girl?" said the Doctor, pointing to the individual just described.

"Twenty-five thousand piastres, neither more nor less," and seeing that the Doctor was saying something to me in a whisper, he added: "That is not too dear, for her entire person is as free from defects as her face. When the quarantine is over you may make yourself sure on that head. It is only a year ago since I sold her sister, who is not in any way her superior, and yet she brought me thirty-two thousand piastres. But as we are at present in greater want of money than we usually are, we shall lower the price to get away the sooner."

"And why do you want more money now than last year?"

"Because we want to buy muskets, and powder and balls."

"What? And is it for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition that you are going to sell your children?"

"Certainly; we wish to drive the Russians from our country, and we have nothing else to sell but our children."

The idea that these men would engage in such a traffic for the purpose of enabling them to struggle against the Russians made me reflect gravely for a moment. I looked at the doctor of the quarantine to see if he shared my emotion, but he had been so accustomed to these scenes that the present one made little or no impression on him, and he now confined his attention to whether there were any individuals among the lot who required his professional services. But in what light was I to regard these people? Could I admire those men who carried their patriotism and love of liberty to such a pitch as to sell their children? Admiration no doubt I felt, but not without a sentiment of deep sorrow. Unfortunately, however, on reflection I came to learn that it was not since the war began that these men have engaged in this detestable traffic, and that it was not merely for the purpose of buying arms with a noble and heroic intention that they were in the habit of selling their daughters, their sisters, their sons and their brothers, but that it has been practised by them from time immemorial for the purpose of satisfying the commonest wants. I felt a thrill of horror run through me when I looked at those obdurate and heartless men, smoking and laughing and coolly talking about the fate of their own flesh and blood. I wished to leave the odious scene, but the doctor begged of me to stop and not condescend to the men before I heard them in justification of their conduct. He took aside a hale old man, the quick flashes of whose eye denoted birth, intelligence and communicativeness. The latter, being interrogated by the doctor, said that it was from a sentiment of tender affection for their children that he and his countrymen were addicted to this traffic.

"It is no trifling sacrifice that we make," said he "in thus separating ourselves from our dear children—but we are consoled by the thought that this separation will be useful to them. In the mountainous regions where we live our daughters are subjected to the greatest hardships. We have neither bread nor clothing to give them. But once that they are sold, they become ladies—they enter the harems of the Turks, they lead a quiet and easy life, they feel no want of clothing in winter, and they have always bread to eat. And those who chance to get into the harems of the great people have not only clothes and bread at their command, but also luxury, grandeur and power. They amuse themselves in baths of amber. They have head-dresses of pearls. They have perfumes and music, and everything that the tenderness and love of their masters can procure for them. By their sides our sons become officers in the army, captains, cadis, pashas and viziers. They then bless their parents who have had the courage and good sense to emancipate them from a life of hardships, of struggles, and of cruel labors. And then, when we rear them with the intention of selling them, they know that no happiness awaits them in their own country, and therefore they leave it without regret. The Russians who wish to enslave us under the pretext that we follow an inhuman trade, are not better than we are. The great Prince (Shamy), who knows them well, who has lived in their cities, and studied their manners and their laws, has often told us of the horrible deeds committed among them. We sell our children, because the soil of our country is unfruitful because we cannot afford them any other life than that of constant labor and of misery that cannot be removed. Yet we have gentle manners, we love each other, and we oblige and assist each other. Among us you will not find the knot, neither will you see prisoners nor executioners. The wishes of our old men are always attentively listened to and respected. And the stranger who risks his person in our mountains is always sure of protection and assistance."

The doctor continued his conversation with the old Circassian for a few minutes longer. He spoke to him about Shamy, who is a king, a prophet, a very good man throughout all the Caucasus. Shamy is a hero even in the eyes of Europeans, but beside this he is a prophet among the Circassians.

"Shamy is inspired by God," added the old man—"He often retires to the recesses of a cavern, where he remains for five or six days at a time to hear the counsels which an angel comes to give him. He is a lion in battle. The Russians are not able to bear the glare of his countenance, and when they hear the thunder of his voice they turn their backs and flee. We have slain many of these fellows, and this is the reason why the Vulture of the Snows (Nicholas) is now laying a bloody war against us. But wait a while; the muskets that we are going to buy will do our business better than the lances. Before long, depend on it, no Russian will dare show his face in our mountains. The great Prince has predicted that, and what he predicts always turns out true."

We left the quarantine, and I carried away with me a lively impression of all that I had heard and seen—Here is a young people full of hope and overflowing with vitality, for it not only has not exhausted its own vigor, but it is constantly giving out to a neighboring nation the best portions of it. Here is a people on the borders of Europe, and within fourteen days journey of the highest civilization. Well, this people, so masculine, so vigorous, so energetic, so sober, so intelligent, and which, up to the present time, has been hardly known to the world, has been cast into utter barbarism by the ignorance and apathy of Europe. We trust that out of the struggle which has now commenced between Europe and Russia some good will come to those poor countries. Circassia, Georgia and

Abasia still sell their children. This deplorable state of things will, no doubt, cease among our allies from the very contact of the French and British fleets and armies with them. Nor will this be the first time that the diffusion of civilization shall depend on war, just as the fertilization of the soil is sometimes the effect of the most terrific storm.

THE VENDOR IN TROUBLE.

A young man in a state of intoxication, stepped into a confectionary establishment in Water st., a few evenings since, and called for a glass of beer. Noticing his condition, the proprietor refused to sell him any, remarking that he had already more than was proper for him.

"Oh," answered the young man, "I've been trying to keep sober all day, and I can't."

"Well, I can't sell you any beer, and you needn't ask for it again."

"Only one glass; come, here's the money."

"Not one."

"I'm so thirsty—so dry."

"Well, there's a glass of water: drink."

Stumbling up to the counter, the poor inebriate drank a couple of glasses of water, and then turning around, said "You are the only man who has refused me liquor to-day—I wish to Heaven they all had."

He put his hand into his breast pocket, and tremulously drew out a small miniature—he opened it and gazed upon it some minutes. It was the daguerrotype of an elderly lady, upon whose face was strongly marked lines of care and sorrow; the pale countenance and the eyes almost seemed to enter his soul, and to speak reproach to the erring son.

"Oh, my mother," he said, "how much trouble, sorrow and unhappiness I have caused thee!" His emotion was very great. At last, tears came to his relief, and he wept like a child; while on the countenance of those around were depicted sympathy and commiseration. At length he said, "I am childish, foolish, weak!" He compressed his quivering lips, closed the miniature, put it in his pocket, and turning, staggered out saying, "You won't give me a glass of beer—a glass to drown all!"—he paused.

"No" was the answer. He was gone.

"Had I many such customers," observed the proprietor to those around him, "I'd take my beer-pump and pitch it into the middle of the street. I wish to Heaven the Maine Law would be submitted to us. I—yes—who derive a large profit from the sale of beer, I would vote for it, and that too, freely willingly, happily."

"I came," remarked a by-stander, "for a glass of beer, but this fellow has so sickened my taste, that the stimulant would be more bitter than gall, should I drink it. Henceforth, since habit grows upon us unawares, and since habit is second nature, I will desist from taking my occasional glass."

WHAT HATH GOD BROUGHT.

O give thanks unto the Lord; call upon his name; make known his deeds among the people (Psalm. cv.).

1. Nearly two millions have fallen away from Popery in America. A Popish priest, who went from Ireland to collect money, wrote home imploring his Irish brethren not to let their flocks emigrate,—for instead of four millions of Romanists, as there ought to have been in that country there were not two.

2. In Ireland, about one hundred thousand have been converted from Popery to Protestantism within the last ten years! The work of conversion is going on as rapidly as ever; and if it goes on in future as it is now doing, in about twenty years Ireland will be Protestant!

3. Within the last twenty years, about seventy priests have left the Church of Rome and entered Protestant churches.

4. In one large parish in Ireland, where, ten years ago, there were six thousand Romanists, there are only five hundred.

5. In the parish of Bermoudsey, near London, nearly fifteen hundred Romanists have renounced Popery within the last two years, and the minister says that the Romanists there are literally "flocking out of Popery."

6. In several of the large towns both of England and Scotland, the same work of conversion is going on.

7. Several French villages have renounced Popery, in spite of the persecution to which they are exposed.

8. Protestant churches are rising in Italy and Sardinia; and there are thousands in these countries ready to renounce Popery. In Florence alone, and the neighborhood, the number of converts is reckoned above three thousand. But the moment they are discovered reading the Bible they are imprisoned or banished!

Let us thank God and take courage. God is doing great things for us. What with emigration and conversion, &c., there are at least two millions fewer Romanists in Great Britain than there were twenty years ago.

Are all these conversions nothing? Do they mean nothing? Do they not say most loudly, "COME OUT OF HER."—*British Messenger.*

THE DRUNKARD.

The following beautiful and touching story was related by Dr. Schenley, of Maryland, at a meeting in N. York, recently, to hear the experience of twenty reformed drunkards:

A drunkard who had run through his property returned one night to his unfurnished home. He entered his empty hall, anguish was gnawing at his heart strings, and language was inadequate to express his agony as he entered his wife's apartment, and there beheld the victims of his appetite—his lovely wife and darling child. Morose and sullen he seated himself without a word—he could not speak, he could not look upon them. The mother said to the little angel by her side, "Come, my child, it is time to go to bed," and that little babe, as was her wont, knelt by her mother's lap, and gazing wistfully into the face of her suffering parent, like a piece of chiseled statuary slowly repeated her nightly orison, and when she had finished, the child (but four years of age) said to her mother, "Dear mamma, may I not offer up one more prayer?" "Yes, my sweet pet, pray," and she lifted up her tiny hands, closed her eyes and prayed—"O God, spare our spare my dear papa!" That prayer was wafted with electric rapidity to the throne of God. It was heard on high—'twas heard on earth. The responsive "Amen" burst from Father's lips, and his heart of stone became a heart of flesh. Wife and child were both clasped to his bosom, and in penitence he said, "My child, you have saved your father from the grave of a drunkard. I'll sign the pledge." He did sign it—and what was better, he kept it.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Richard Roach of the Parish of St. John, King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, to within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to JOHN ROACH, THOMAS ROACH, or WILLIAM ROACH, Executors. St. John, K. C., May 12th, 1854.

TO ARRIVE.—In Lisbon and Barbours from London—600 kegs Brandin's No. 1 White Lead; 160 kegs Red, Yellow, Green, Black and Blue Paint; 16 cases Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, India Rubber, Quaker Green, Vandyke Brown, Raw and Burnt Umber, Raw and Burnt Terra Senna; 8 cases Sallied Vermillion; 4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; 3 cases Indigo; 1 bbl. Nutmegs; 20 cwt. Carbonate Soda in 1 cwt. kegs; 1 ton Washing Soda; 14 tons Alum; 10 cwt. Cream of Tartar; 10 cwt. Blue Vitrol; 4 gross assorted Pickles; 600 lbs. Gloves; 600 cwt. Alexandria Senna; 8 cases Sallied Oil; 2 cases Liquorice; 10 cwt. Ghee; 10 kegs Coleman's Mustard; 1 case Spanish Annatto; 2 cases Hemp and Canary Seed; 1 case Gold Leaf.

April 22. (usual papers) S. L. TILLEY.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL.—Charlotte street, nearly opposite County Market, St. John, N.B. The Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the Travelling Public, having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untended to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and convenience which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger. It has always been a Temperance House, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good food, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance. (June 15.) E. W. FLAGLER.

NEW GOODS.—FRASER, ENNIS & Co., have received per "Midleton" Admiral and "Eastern City" a portion of the Spring Stock, comprising Hosiery, Checked and Spotted Poplins, Delaines and Cashmeres, Gray and White Cottons, Prints, Warps, Tickings, Satinets, Jeans, American Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes, and Parasols; Table Linens, Towels and Cartrages, in new patterns; Table Oil Cloth, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.

Expected per Steamer "Sarah Sands," new due at Portland Bonnets, Parasols, Laces, Nets, Barges, Tissues, Gauzes, Balmaines, Glacé and Choked Silks, French and Coventry Ribbons, Black and colored Glacé and Morie Anticape Capes and Mantles of the newest designs.

A large and carefully selected supply of other seasonable goods to arrive per "John Harbour," "Blanche" and "Lion" all of which will be marked in plain figures and offered Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.

F. E. & Co., take this opportunity of thankfully acknowledging the liberal share of patronage they have lately received, and promise that no effort of their part shall be wanted in order to secure a continuance of the same.

April 13. King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.

BEARD & VENNING have received per English and American Steamers 22 Packages, containing Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Parasols, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, and a variety of other Goods.

June 8.

BEARD & VENNING have received per Dundonald and other late arrivals Forty-Two Packages, containing Damasks, Mores, and Trimmings to match, Parasols, Ribbons, Silks, Glacés, Laces, &c. &c.

June 8.

OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Partnership under the firm of H. W. & J. R. ADAMS, and will carry on the SADDLERY, HARNESS and COLLAR making business, beging on the 1st of May, 1854. The subscribers would intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they intend keeping the best of workmen, and by strict attention to business endeavor to give general satisfaction.

Just received per steamer Admiral, some splendid Gentlemen's and Ladies' SADDLES and BRIDLES; 1 Jockey do. Also an assortment of WHIPS, of the very best quality.

D. W. ADAMS, J. R. ADAMS.

GENERAL LEATHER AND FINDING STORE.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, begs to inform his numerous City and Country customers, that he has received from England, New York, and Boston, his usual and varied supply of LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS, of the very best descriptions, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

26, North Side of King Street.

Sign of the Side of Leather.

P. S.—All kinds of RUBBER for the Sides of Congress Boots; Buckskin for tender feet; fancy Boot Laces, &c. &c.

J. J. CHRISTIE, J. J. C.

WOODEN WARE, BURNING FLUID, &c.—Received per Cuba, from Boston—10 kegs TEA; 6 dozen Barrel Covers; 16 barrels Burning Fluid; 1 cask sorted Fluid Lamp. Also, per Helen Thompson from Glasgow—30 boxes Tobacco Pipes.

January 6. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, 25 Bushels GRASS SEED, 10 barrels Clover do.; 6 boxes Oranges; 1 box Lemon; 10 barrels dried Apples; 25 boxes Cooking Machines; 50 superior Hams.

April 21. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c., Four Doors North of Trinity Church, German St. will attend to Funerals, and furnish every article in the line in a manner suited to the taste and pocket of the bereaved. He has a large and complete establishment in the Province, and at prices fully twenty per cent less than those usually charged in the city.

N. B.—Furniture, Mattresses, Carpets, &c., made to order on reasonable terms.

LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale, a parcel of Land containing 139 acres, situate in the Township of Cumberland, and adjoining the farm owned by Mr. Wm. Harmer. It will be disposed of at an early day, either by private sale or by auction.

St. John, June 23rd, 1854. E. McLEOD.

SUPERIOR BOTANIC MEDICINES.—The following Superior Medicines are for sale, wholesale or retail, at the office of the Religious Intelligencer:—Wilson's Compound Sarsaparilla, Wilson's Venereal Syrup, Wilson's Wild Cherry Balm, Wilson's Wild Cherry Balm, Wilson's Neuropathic Drops, Wilson's Salve, Wilson's Compound Powders, Claxton's Pills, Cayenne Pepper, in small and large tin cans for family use. Some of the above are also for sale by Messrs. Hannah & Underhill, St. John; Yerra White, Fredericton; Wm. Q. Shaw, St. John; Thomas O'Donnell, Johnson, Elias S. Freeze, Upper Sussex; and several other places throughout the country.

Jan. 6.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM.—An Engraving Illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." This Picture is 24 by 36 inches, and is one of the most beautiful productions of the art and artist. The scenes or groups are one hundred in number, and are executed with the most perfect skill. Destruction, bowed down with his burden, and ending with his welcome admission "through the gates into the Celestial City." It is for sale at the office of this paper, with or without frame. Price, without frame, twenty-five shillings, including book and chart; with frame, ten dollars.

JAN. 6.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, 1854.—C. D. EVERETT & SON, have been engaged for the last month in making up, and are now prepared to furnish the public with Hats and Caps, of all qualities and prices, of the Spring and Summer styles for 1854. We believe that the Spring style of Hats and Caps, which we have on hand, just made up, is a very large and excellent assortment of Summer CAPS. Our prices are, as usual, low. Notwithstanding the large advance in prices of Goods generally throughout the community, we have not advanced one penny on any article of our manufacture.

The remainder of our Winter Stock of uflalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c., will be disposed of at extraordinary low prices.

12, North side King Street. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

March 31.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—Per Liberia—a supply of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh and true to their sorts.

April 6. S. L. TILLEY.

NEW GOODS.—Steam Ship "Arabia"—BEARD & VENNING have received per above vessel new Styles in Light Colored Ribbons, rich Bonnet Ribbons, Splendid Variety of Black Cashmeres, Delaines, &c. &c.

March 31.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! Received at the Free Baptist Book Concern, per "Admiral" and "Eastern City," a further supply of valuable Books, among which are the following, with prices annexed:—

Clark's Commentary, a beautiful edition of 6 vols. \$4 0 0

Scott's Bible, do. do. do. 3 do. 1 0 0

Josephus Works, with notes, 2 vols bound in one 0 10 0

Cruden's Concordance largest and complete edition (Sheep) 0 17 6

Wesley's Notes on the New Testament large edition 10 6 0

Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures 2 volumes, large, 1 0 0

Religious Encyclopedia 1 0 0

Kitt's Encyclopedia of Biblical Literature 0 16 0

Watson's Institutes, with Index and Analysis, by J. McClintock, 2 vols. 1 2 6

James' Church History, 0 6 2

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 volumes in one 0 7 6

Wayland's Life of Judson, 2 volumes 0 7 6

Barnes' Notes on Daniel 0 10 0

Kitt's Daily Bible Illustrations, 5 volumes, for sale separate, each 0 6 0

Coughy's Revival Miscellany, 0 6 0

Noy's Lectures on the Truth of the Bible, 0 6 0

Memories of David Marks, 0 6 0

Richard Williams, the Patagonian Missionary, 0 4 0

The Apostolic and Primitive Church, 0 6 0

Eliot's History of Liberty, 2 volumes, 0 12 6

Soe's Successful Merchant, bound, 0 2 0

Pollock's Tales of the Covenanters, 0 3 0

Gunn's Domestic Medicine, 0 12 6

Dick's Complete Works, 11 vols. in 2 1 0 0

Wesley's Royal Octavo Dictionary, 0 17 6

Rollin's Ancient History, complete in 2 volumes, 0 18 0

Layard's Nineveh and Babylon 0 12 6

Stephen's Book of the Farm, 1 0 0

The Evangelical Family Library, 16 vols. 1 6 0

do. do. do. continued, 21 vols. 3 10 0

The Youth's Library, 7 volumes 0 7 6

Repository Tracts, 8 volumes 0 7 6

Sabbath School Libraries, at \$10, \$5, \$3 and \$2.50

A large assortment of Watts' Hymns from is. 1d. to 3d.

Practical Sacramental Theology and the Harp. A good assortment of cheaper Religious and useful books, from different publishing houses in Philadelphia, New York and Boston—an additional supply expected daily from New York. Books procured to order at short notice.

A few copies of Mapleton or More Work for the Maine Law, price 0 6 0

Mysterious Parchment, 0 3 0

For sale at the Religious Intelligencer Office, King Street, St. John.

P. S. Parties wishing books, by sending us the money per Mail, will have them forwarded at the earliest chance, April 26.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

MESSRS. B. O. & C. C. WILSON, Chemist, of Boston, are the Proprietors of the following valuable Medicines. An agency for New Brunswick and vicinity has been appointed by them in St. John; and the articles can now be had, wholesale and retail, at Boston prices, in the same office with the Religious Intelligencer, immediately over the Drug Store of J. H. Chipman, King Street.

Compound Sarsaparilla.—Is designed for the cure of Asthma, Apoplexy, Cancer, Chorea Morbus, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Fevers, Gravel, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Piles, Salt Rheum, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Prostration of the Nervous System, General Debility, &c.

Dysentery Syrup.—An effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Chorea Infantum, and Bowel complaints generally.

Wild Cherry Balm.—An invaluable remedy for Consumption, Pains in the Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Tickling in the Throat, with mucous irritation in attempting to speak, and for all those symptoms which indicate nascent Consumption. These symptoms should be attended to without delay.

Wild Cherry Bitters.—For Jaundice, Indigestion, Faintness at the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Dropsies, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. &c.

Neuropathic Drops—or Superior "Pain Killer."—An invaluable remedy for the cure of Ague in the Face, Bruises, Chills, Spasmodic Cholera, Cold Feet, Croup, Cramps, Convulsions, and Spasmodic Affections, Cuts, Caked or Swelled Breasts, Headache, Hip Complaints, Internal Pains, Rheumatism, Nausea, Numbness, Pains in the Side, Back, Limbs, Stomach and Bowels, Paralysis, Scalds and Burns, Sea Sickness, Shaking of the Limbs, Spinal Affections, Toothache, &c.

Dr. T. V. Clinton's Vegetable Peristaltic Pills.—A highly approved domestic remedy, for the cure of Cancer, Rheum, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Cramps and convulsions, Rheumatism, Pains of the Heart, Piles, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Gravel, Female Complaints, Inflammation of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder, Sores, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all diseases originating in a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

Salve, or Pain Extractor.—An invaluable remedy for Burns, Scalds, Sore Lips, Fresh Cuts or wounds, Boils, Felons, Salt Rheum, &c.

Composition Powders, Cayenne Pepper, &c.—Also for sale. Any description of Botanic Medicines, &c., can be procured from Messrs. B. O. & C. C. Wilson, on application at the office of the St. John Agency, King st., where catalogues of articles in their line can be had gratis.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY, Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.—M. KIM & CLEAR, Manufacturers of Monuments, Tombstones, Grave Stones, Chimney Pieces, and Centre Tables. Every description of Ornamental work executed with neatness at their establishment, German-street, 34 house north of County Market. Monuments, Head Stones, &c. of the best material, in the most improved styles, and fully as cheap and durable as any which can possibly be obtained on this continent.

After a long experience in England and Scotland, M. Kim & Clear feel satisfied they can execute any business of the kind, superior in many respects to any thing in their line manufactured in the city; and, while they are prepared to allow all honest competitors a "clear stage and no favor," they feel convinced they can produce at all times and on all occasions, workmanship in every respect superior to that of those Americans who advertise their wares at "twenty-five per cent less than any shop in the city" &c. &c. and who, unacquainted with the nature of their art, can only attract attention by prodding the rather unenviable and unprofitable business of denouncing ("as keepers of the petty shops that are springing up") those who have carefully given their undivided attention to the study of their business, and who fairly and honorably enter the arena of public competition, determined to stand or fall by the superior excellence of their workmanship as judged by a discerning public.

For sale—a large quantity of Soap Stone, a superior article for lining stoves.

"A Diplôme" and Prize were awarded to E. A. M. Kim, for excellence in carving, at the last New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition. St. John, Jan. 6, 1854.

14TH MARCH.—Just opened at Gilmore's Tailoring Establishment, FIRST SPRING IMPORTATION, in Black Broad, Black Cashmere, and Fancy Dressings. Call and Examine Remains of Spring Goods EXPECTED DAILY.

Jan. 6.

STORE.—15 cases raw and boiled Linseed Oil—200 boxes say 10, 10, 12, 10, 14, 11, 15, 16, and 12 1/2 Window Glass; 300 kegs No. 1 White Lead; 2 tons Putty.

April 23. S. L. TILLEY.

HANNAH & UNDERHILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Fruits, Burning Fluid, Lamps, &c., Tailor's Brick Building, South side King Street, Saint John, N. B.

CARD.—The Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to the inhabitants of Ormocote and vicinity for the very liberal support he has received since he has commenced business in this place, and further begs to inform them that he has now on hand an extensive and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Ready Made Clothing, together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, the whole of which he now intends to dispose of at prices hitherto unknown here, which will be as low as can be purchased at Retail either in Saint John or Fredericton. Customers desirous of making a saving of money, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Having procured the assistance of a person thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches, customers may depend upon being properly and punctually attended.

Ormocote, June 23rd 1854. (Sgn. p.d.) B. M. BOWDEN.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Is published every FRIDAY, for the General Concern of Free C. Baptists of New Brunswick, at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.

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